UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.1/48/2
12 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
FIRST COMMITTEE

PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK AND TIMETABLE

	Dates	Meetings
Meeting for the organization of work	Thursday, 14 October 1993	1
General debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items (items 57-75 and 77-82)*	Monday, 18 October-Thursday, 28 October	11
Closure of the list of speakers for the general debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items (items 57-75 and 77-82)	Monday, 18 October at 6 p.m.	
Deadline for submission of draft resolutions on all disarmament and international security agenda items (items 57-75 and 77-82)	Thursday, 28 October at 6 p.m.	
Observance of Disarmament Week	Friday, 29 October	1
Exchange of views on agenda item 156 (Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee)	Monday, 1 November-Tuesday, 2 November	2
Deadline for submission of draft resolution(s) under agenda item 156	Friday, 5 November at 6 p.m.	

* The balance of available time will be utilized for an informal exchange of views on the question of further rationalization of the work and effective functioning of the First Committee, as well as other matters.

	Dates	Meetings
Consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under agenda items 57-75 and 77-82	Wednesday, 3 November-Tuesday, 9 November	6
Action on all draft resolutions submitted under agenda items 57-75 and 77-82	Thursday, 11 November-Friday, 19 November	7
Consideration of and action on draft resolution(s) under agenda item 156	Friday, 19 November-Monday, 22 November	2
General debate, consideration of and action on agenda item 76 (Question of Antarctica)	Monday, 22 November-Wednesday, 24 November	3
Closure of the list of speakers for the general debate on agenda item 76	Monday, 22 November at 6 p.m.	
Deadline for submission of draft resolution(s) under agenda item 76	Monday, 22 November at 6 p.m.	

Annex

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

11-15 October 1993	Monday (11)		Tuesday (12)		Wednesday (13)		Thursday (14)		Friday (15)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
		X		X				X		

18-22 October 1993	Monday (18)		Tuesday (19)		Wednesday (20)		Thursday (21)		Friday (22)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	X		X	X		X		X	X	X

25-29 October 1993	Monday (25)		Tuesday (26)		Wednesday (27)		Thursday (28)		Friday (29)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	X	X		X			X		X	

1-5 November 1993	Monday (1)		Tuesday (2)		Wednesday (3)		Thursday (4)		Friday (5)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	X		X		X			X	X	

8-12 November 1993	Monday (8)		Tuesday (9)		Wednesday (10)		Thursday (11)		Friday (12)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	X		X	X			X			X

15-19 Novemb[illegible] 3	Monday (15)		Tuesday (16)		Wednesday (17)		Thursday (18)		Friday (19)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	X			X			X	X	X	X

22-26 November 1993	Monday (22)		Tuesday (23)		Wednesday (24)		Thursday (25)		Friday (26)	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	X	X			X	X				

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13 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE

Forty-eighth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 66, 69 and 71

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the statement by the Government of the People's Republic of China on the question of nuclear testing dated 5 October 1993.

I would be grateful if you could make arrangements to have this letter and the attached document circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its forty-eight session under agenda items 66, 69 and 71.

(Signed) LI Zhaoxing

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA ON THE QUESTION OF NUCLEAR TESTING DATED 5 OCTOBER 1993

On 5 October 1993, China conducted an underground nuclear test.

It is entirely for the purpose of self-defence that China develops and possesses a small number of nuclear weapons. On the very day it became a nuclear-weapons State in 1964, the Chinese Government solemnly declared that at no time and under no circumstances would China be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has also undertaken not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-free zones. In keeping with this policy, it has signed and ratified the relevant Additional Protocols of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty.

China has all along stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and a comprehensive nuclear test ban in this context. Proceeding from this basic position, China has always exercised utmost restraint on nuclear testing and the number of the nuclear tests it has conducted is extremely limited.

China fully understands the sincere desire of the non-nuclear-weapon States for an early conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty through negotiations and believes that such a treaty has positive significance. While supporting its early conclusion, China will take an active part in the negotiating process and work together with other countries to conclude this treaty no later than 1996. At the same time, China believes that a pledge by all nuclear-weapon States not to use nuclear weapons at all is of even greater significance as it is a more effective step towards the non-proliferation goal underscored by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. To this end, China strongly calls for a parallel negotiation by all nuclear-weapon States aimed at concluding an international convention on unconditional non-first-use of nuclear weapons and non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-free zones.

After a comprehensive test ban treaty is concluded and comes into effect, China will abide by it and carry out no more nuclear tests. History has shown that a conditional moratorium designed to maintain nuclear superiority while refusing to renounce nuclear deterrence and commit oneself to complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons is of extremely limited significance. Countries that possess the largest nuclear arsenals are the first to develop nuclear weapons, have conducted the largest numbers of nuclear tests and are the most advanced in nuclear-weapon technology. They ought to bear a special responsibility by taking the lead to cut down their own nuclear-weapon development, renouncing their policy of nuclear deterrence centred around first-use of nuclear weapons and use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-free zones, and undertaking the clear commitment to complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and to keep on reducing drastically their nuclear weapons, so as to create conditions for other nuclear-weapon countries to take part in the nuclear

disarmament process and for the ultimate realization of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

China is a peace-loving country and an important force devoted to preserving peace, security and stability in the world. It has consistently dedicated itself to the lofty cause of peace and development of all mankind. China is ready to continue working tirelessly, together with the international community, for an early realization of the ultimate goal of the world-wide prohibition and thorough elimination of nuclear weapons.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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13 October 1993
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Forty-eighth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 66

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit the text of the statement issued by the Government of the United Mexican States on 7 October 1993 in connection with the resumption of nuclear testing by the People's Republic of China.

The Permanent Mission of Mexico requests the Secretary-General to have this note and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 66, entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

(Signed) Manuel TELLO

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Mexico at Tlatelolco on 7 October 1993 concerning the resumption of nuclear testing by the People's Republic of China

The Government of Mexico laments the recent resumption of nuclear testing by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The world is at a historical juncture that permits it to look forward to the removal of the nuclear threat which hangs over it. The total cessation of nuclear testing is a step in that direction, as a prelude to the general and complete prohibition of weapons of that nature.

The resumption of nuclear testing at a time when other nuclear-weapon States are observing a moratorium constitutes a step backwards in the effort to achieve that goal.

Mexico calls on other nuclear-weapon States to continue to observe their unilateral moratoriums in this area.